ATKINSON'S EVENING POST,

AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

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THE LETTER AND SWORD.

From the German of Korner.

Green were the oak forests o'er the vast,
Thou cast beneath it a shivering foliage shaggy,
And in the wilderness of leaves, dark night.
Thy dress of coarsely, on an altar, hanged
Brightly thy spear o'er her bills was propped,
And by it, a gold figure of armed maiden.

Red, bold, and sudden [illegible] the father's hand
Here shed the yield of other years to bid,
Up in her bosom [illegible] and [illegible]
Then [illegible] and [illegible]
Then [illegible] and [illegible]
Then

THE SILK CULTURE.

THE SILK QUESTION.

In the next place, a steady decrease in the price of cotton, the leading staple product of itself, would leave the southern planter to be exposed to the same competition of the East Indies of England and the manufacturing nations, without the ability to save himself. Must he go on growing cotton, as his only profitable staple of production? Is there no other staple that will claim his attention? Is there no other staple of wool, silk and cotton so remunerative? Why, we have this staple is a remedy, and has worthy of serious and immediate attention. It is the staple that requires the least energy in the production of the materials for the farmer and planter not apart a few acres for the production of silk, it will yield a far richer crop per acre or will at a more valuable price.

An acre of land or a less quantity, having thereon growing 10,000 mulberry trees, will produce, in average weight, the first year, yield sufficient to make 100 lbs. of foliage, and each one hundred of cocoons will produce 10 pounds weight; and sufficient to make one pound of reeled silk; or an acre of ground, set so situated, with mulberry trees, will in the first year produce fifties of reeled silk, worth six dollars per pound, if well reeled.

It is of a staple, production that has been demonstrated by actual experiment, that the expense of picking the leaves, feeding the worm and reeling the silk, by skilful management never can not exceed two dollars the pound.

If the above data are correct, the result would be 50 lbs. of raw silk at $6

Here is a staple product, which may be carefully sanctioned, raised rather under the natural profit, and every man knows, that raw silk manufactured for years, and that the demand for it will increase with the increase of population, and that to produce a sufficient quantity for home consumption, and to supply the demand for exportation, and a supply equal to the demand, the world would be totally inadequate. These are the considerations for the consideration of these interests.

AMERICAN vs. FOREIGN SILK.

The extravagant fascination, which is being indiscriminately lavished upon foreign silks, is a matter of astonishment to all sensible people. Americans, that they are unreasonable silk reeled in this country, are far less above foreign silk of similar fabric, shows at once its superiority, and is in consequence of the difference between the two. He replied that recently he had used in his factory about 6000 lbs. of foreign silk for which he paid an average price of $4.75 cents per lb. At the same time he was purchasing American reeled silk at six dollars a pound on which in order a larger profit than on the foreign—Another American who was using the same kind of raw silk at $6 a pound for all he could raise.

It is becoming notorious to all who are using silk that the American reeled article is in every way far superior to any foreign, and is in besides unsaturated with the deleterious ingredients used by all foreigners to make the silk weigh more. This substance usually composes 25 per cent. of France's superior silk.

COCOONS—SILK.

Repeated inquiries having been made to us as to what could be done with cocoons, the owners of which have not the conveniences to reel or spun them. We supplied to Mr. J. D. Locke, silk agency, No. 3 Front, in Place, near Chestnut street, who in terms so that he wishes to buy any quantity of cocoons at a fair price. He will buy 10,000 bushels of them, and give from three to four dollars per bushel for them according as quality. Mr. L. is about making arrangements to reel and wind into sewing silk, the cocoons of persons who wish to retain silk of their own raising. We predict that it will soon be a matter of pride with American ladies to exhibit and use silk of their own growing.

The business is increasing with great rapidity. We daily hear of new cocoonaries being established, and of persons who are about planting mulberries as a permanent business of it. They need not feel at least during the present century, as over done market for it. Both our manufacturers and farmers are now suffering from an over supply of cocoons and silk, and it will be years yet to supply our own demand, for imported silk at the annual amount of twenty-five millions of dollars, for a large portion of which we are required in payment—the consumption of silk is constantly increasing, and when our own acquirements are supplied, England and France will each want of us fifty millions of dollars each yearly.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Atkinson:—Feeling much interested in the silk culture, believing its practicability in this country certain, and its importance to us all, our would-be knowing people say it is all a humbug, and they still keep their fingers clear of it. I deem it proper to send you a few facts and hints to my practical experience in feeding a few worms, of the sulphur kind, which, if agreeable to you, may be laid before your readers, some of whom may be about commencing the same. The eggs will commence hatching early in the morning, say about one o'clock, and continue to about 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time there should be some young leaves laid on them, when they will soon attach themselves, and when all collected, remove them to a paper which dark, that it may be kept separate from the following day's hatching. The object in keeping them separate, is, that they may feed, moult and rise without interruption. It is said by some that they are very tender, requiring great care; and to keeping the room at the same temperature never feeding with wet leaves, &c. I have long since feeding all through the month, the beginning of which was cold and damp, without any artificial heat—and neglected them so much at one time, as to not put down the window when raining—and leaving very hard—the consequence was, the worms were blown off the table on the floor, the rain came in, and wet them and the leaves mouldy through negligence, and even while changing them to fresh dry leaves, there were many left among the wet ones for a period of not less than twenty hours, before the time they were discovered, and immediately taken care of; and are now doing well—therefore I am inclined to think them not so tender as represented by some people.

Chester County. P. H.

It is amusing to see by the papers how many valuable qualities the Multicaulis plant is discovered to possess.

By the following it appears it makes Tea equal to the best Hyson. Mr. Fessa, the postmaster at Germantown Telegraph, has also discovered that the leaves make delightful teas. It was before known that they made excellent greens—and a writer in the *Federal*, as to the merits of other article. But the Tea, makes us the Tea!

Morus Multicaulis Tea.—A very important discovery has been made in all America. Genius of the nineteen of the Morus Multicaulis leaves. The Constitutional says:

"We were shown a sample of tea the other day, put up in packages, and labelled Multicaulis of the small, fine Hyson tea, but irregular our surprise, on examining the leaves, to find them very coarse in this season), where it could be obtained. We were assured by the gentleman who showed it to us, that it was prepared *Morus Multicaulis*.—There was just about enough for a drawing, so that we could not form a sample for trial; we learn, however, from the individual who put up the tea, that the leaves that it was made of are such that if properly prepared, he thinks good judges could not detect the difference between it and the best Hyson. The way it was prepared was as follows: The leaves in the latter part of June cut only their tops, then rolled up and put away in a close room to dry, and after remaining in this condition some five or six days, they are placed on a sheet for a few hours. If the leaves were in good condition to be dried, they will curl up on the sheet like a sponge—good-bye to our Hyson—Multicaulis plantations, for their wild cultivation will be more profitable."

Sick Growing.—A gentleman in Hartford is feeding fifteen cows, small and large, who consume almost 70 lbs. mulberry leaves a day.

Silk Rock fast to become an great staple to cotton, and when last in the case, the balance of trade and be more frequently in our favor.

A Massachusetts silk grower says that a profit of her dollars per tree is often or every pound of reeled silk, without a luxury. We do not find a particular statement of the expense of raising the silk. We call appropriate facts on the subject would be of value to the community.

GREAT DISTRESS.

20, Chandler.—There was that moment, in the city of New York, a great "panic" in Hosiery—business—and who, in consequence from the failure of Manufacturers & Co. of Philadelphia, a failure which has since shut his new sail-free, as also every thing experiencing a like fate. Now, in this city of the country. The little band of "fancy clerks," whom I allude to, are now in a state of "distress" all over the city of America was all a "numbug," and hence, that propagating news to the contrary, was all a "numbug," and hence, that propagating news to the contrary, was all a "numbug," and hence, that propagating news to the contrary,

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Philadelphia, AUGUST 3, 1839.

[illegible]

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

[illegible]

Youthful Depravity.—Three girls from ten to fourteen years of age were sent to the House of Refuge on Wednesday morning by Ald. Christian. They have been in the habit, for some time past, with some of their companions, of going to the top of the house in which two of them resided, No. 167 North Front street, and from that to the flats of the neighboring houses, and taking small articles of clothing hung out to dry. On Tuesday last several frocks and other garments were taken, which caused a search that resulted in finding most of the missing articles in the above named house, and the acknowledgment of guilt by the girls.

Suicide.—The wife of Philo Briggs, of Silver Lake, Pa. committed suicide on Friday last, while in a state of lunacy.

NEW YORK.

Steam Vessels.—In a few months, in addition to the British Queen, we shall have the President, a vessel said to be much the larger, and finer vessel of the two. The succeeding vessel will probably surpass both. Thus improvement in ocean navigation steadily keeps up the increase and advances with rapid strides.

A Vase.—A splendid vase, worth $1529, intended for Capt. Roberts, formerly of the Sirius, but now of the British Queen, has been placed on the Merchants' Exchange, New York.

Suspicious Disappearance—Public Excitement.—Josiah Austin of Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y. is under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the sudden disappearance of Mr. Orrin Leach on the 21 ult. Some hundreds are out in search, and a letter has arrived purporting to come from Leach in Allegheny county. Meanwhile public opinion is at the highest excitement, and in an intense state of suspense while awaiting the report of the messenger despatched for Leach.

The Great Western brought out 9133 letters. At the price charged, even allowing the whole to be single letters, which is not the case, the postage amounted to $2307 50.

A New Dodge.—A convict on Blackwell's Island, N. Y. caused himself to be buried alive the other day, by some of his fellow prisoners; who, leaving a small air hole to prevent suffocation, did the business so handsomely that, though the fellow was missed, and diligently sought for, the grave escaped notice. Night came, and while all others on the island were buried in sleep, the inhumed rascal effected a resurrection, and swam ashore.

Bigamy.—A man in New York, named Clarke, was taken before Justice Palmer, on Saturday last, charged with bigamy. It appeared that the accused, on the 3th September, 1835, was married to a Miss Smith, who had by him one child, and that during the past winter, he married a Miss Sackett. He was committed.

Safety Fund Notes.—We understand that an arrangement has been made for the continued redemption of Safety Fund Bills, from and after the 27th July ult. by the Bank of the State of New York, the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank.—*N. Y. Whig.*

A canal boat with 1000 bushels of wheat was sunk near Lockport (N. Y) by pieces of rock from a blast, making a hole in her bottom.

Despatch.—A gentleman of Boston returned to New York in the Great Western, having been absent from the country but six weeks, of which time he spent eight days in England.

Suffocated.—Alexander Oliver, a son of Mrs. Rosalie Oliver, in New York, was found suffocated in the sink, on Tuesday, having been missed a fortnight.

Balloon Ascension.—Mr. Lauriat ascended from Hoboken on Tuesday afternoon last. His highest altitude was 8100 feet.

Money Recovered.—A man named Henry Gaylord was arrested in New York a few days since, on a charge of stealing $610 from a Mr. Bushnel. Since then the New York police have succeeded in obtaining in Philadelphia, of the relations of Gaylord, and elsewhere, $185 of the money.

EASTERN.

Curious Programme.—Extract from a report of the overseer of one of the spinning rooms at Lowell, Mass. on the condition of health of the girls therein employed:

"Looks well," 25; "rosy," 9; "fat," 2; "fat and looks well," 4; "looks healthy," 2; "very healthy looking," 2; "fat and rosy," 2; "fat and pale," 3; "thin," 2; "pale," 4.

Scene for a Salvator Rosa.—Two unfortunate wretches, man and wife, of the name of Layton, travelling and begging on foot near Northampton, (Mass.) got drunk on the road side. The woman died. The Northampton Courier thus speaks of the inquest:

"The inquest was held at night under the trees by the river side, and 'the spectacle,' was both romantic and appalling. The miserable husband, blind and with two wooden legs, sitting near the lifeless corpse; the coroner and the jury, the group of spectators and the numerous carriages seen dimly by the light of pine knots and lanterns, presented an impressive and startling scene."

Churches in New England.—Haverhill, in Massachusetts, with a population of 5000, has eleven churches.

The *Cape Codders* are rare fellows. As the mackarel don't bite now, Capt. Isaiah Baker has invented a *purse seine*—well named—for with it he sweeps Block Island Channel, and brings up *sixty barrels* at a haul!

"If you have tears prepare to shed them now." One third of the onion crop in Rhode Island, according to the Bristol Phœnix, is doomed to destruction, the "pulpy petals" having been corroded by the venomous tooth of some predatory tribe of animalcules!

Improvements in Lowell.—Four new factories are in the progress of erection, a Foundry, two churches and many private dwellings are going up, in Lowell. A few years ago this place was little better than a sand bank; it now contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants.

The Rev. Caleb Strong, of Northampton, has received an invitation from the American Presbyterian Church and Society in Montreal, to become their pastor.

Repellant Power of Color to Lightning.—The Providence Courier, in support of the recent discovery that lamp black resists the course of the fluid, says that in the schooner Ida, struck a few days since at that port, the portions of the masts and spars painted green entirely escaped, while the bare parts were shivered.

By the arrival of a whaler at Nantucket it is reported that a new island has appeared in the Pacific about a hundred miles to the eastward of Juan Fernandez, and that a French vessel of war has gone to examine it.

Fruits of the Aroostook difficulties.—The Treasurer of Maine has demanded the sum of $60 000 from the banks of Portland, for the purposes of meeting the expenses of the Aroostook expedition. The banks are obliged by their charters to loan ten per cent. of their capital to the State on demand.

The Newport (R. I.) people complain of robberies by fishermen, factory boys, &c. The Providence press, taking the latter as an illusion to their factories, say their character generally is unexceptionable.

Lightning.—A bolt of lightning struck a roof over the heads of thirteen workmen employed at a rope walk at Hingham, Mass. on Saturday week, passed through and knocked one lifeless. After about four hours' unremitting exertions to resuscitate the patient, a slight pulsation was discovered, and soon after a motion of the lungs, indicating a return to animation. The man was conveyed home in an insensible state, but on Sunday was restored to reason and gradually recovered.

Healthy Place.—In the last thirty days there have been only *two burials* at the city of New Haven, Connecticut, famed for its beauty, and spacious streets.

At Nantucket, a few days since, a young woman who was about to make some preparation of dye-stuffs, had her face shockingly burnt by the sudden breaking of a bottle of vitriol; the destructive liquid flew into both her eyes, rendering her for the time, if not for life, completely blind.

Outrage on the American Soil, by British Soldiers.—A barbarous outrage and cruel murder took place in Highgate on Monday morning. A correspondent gives the particulars as follows:—Three soldiers, in attempting to desert their posts at Missisquoi Bay, on Sunday night, were hotly pursued by some 50 soldiers into Highgate, where two of them were taken and sent back, and the other run into the Lake. On being told that he would be shot unless he came out, answered that he would rather drown—knowing his fate if taken—and after invoking the mercy of God he sunk into the water. His body was discovered on Monday about 10 o'clock.—*St. Albans, Vt. Messenger, July 24.*

Dear Fruit.—Peaches are offered for sale in the Boston market at from $2 to six per dozen—some extra *fine* were held at two dollars each.

WESTERN.

A Shooting Business at Cincinnati.—On Sunday, the 21st ultimo, a man named Colsbear and another Todd, had been drinking freely, Todd endeavoring to fire off a pistol as he lay on the floor, but being unable to do so, he gave it to Colsbear, and told him to fire it off. Colsbear took the pistol and immediately discharged its contents into the body of Todd. They were both persons of doubtful reputation. Colsbear was committed on a charge of manslaughter.

Lynching Counterfeiters.—The young territory of Iowa has begun early in the Lynch law. In Johnson county, a man named Steel, and an unknown youth were arrested and lynched on suspicion of having in their possession a large quantity of counterfeit money, of their own make.—After enduring an immense number of lashes upon their bare backs, with the apparent patience of philosophers, they finally yielded, confessed their guilt, begged for mercy, gave up $1500 or $2000 of their counterfeit trash, and were turned loose with full permission to go and renew their prowling in other unsuspecting communities.

Murder.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rick, of Scott county, Ky. was most cruelly murdered on the 9th ult. by a negro woman, her slave.

Our Prairie.—There can be no more pleasing sight to the eye of a stranger than a view of White Pigeon Prairie, at the present time. The Prairie, embracing about eleven thousand acres of land, is now under a high state of cultivation. The immense fields of wheat waving their golden plumes to the breeze—the rye, the oats, the barley, the corn, the sugar beet, and the garden vegetables, all contribute to fill the mind of the stranger with admiration and surprise. Nature has spread her mantle of verdure over the scene, and rendered it surpassingly beautiful.—*White Pigeon Republican.*

Absence of Mind.—A gentleman received at the counter of the Bank of Missouri, on the 15th, the sum of $675 for a check of $6 75, and did not discover the error until roused from his apathy in the evening by a constable.

Land Ho!—The receipts at the Iowa Territory Land Office, sometimes run up to $6000.

SOUTHERN.

The Crops in the South and West.—A gentleman from the South, states that in the memory of the oldest citizens of that region of the Union, the crops have never been so fine as at present. This remark will apply as well to the wheat and corn of the West, as to the cotton of the South. It is believed that sufficient corn will be produced in Mississippi, not only to supply the State, but even to permit a considerable export. With regard to the cotton crop in that State, we understand it will also be very abundant.

The editor of the Southern Sun, says—"We have lately received several applications for the Sun, *on a credit.* We can't stand it. Our terms are *cash.* We have lost the buttons off our best coat, and are out at the elbows, by writing for *glory,* and printing on *trust.* We can't stand it, gentlemen, *that's flat.* If you really want the Sun, *pay for it.* If not, say nothing on the subject."—*New Orleans Bee.*

Lynching brought to aid Blacklegs.—A gambler was recently flogged at Little Rock, Arkansas, after being examined before Judge Lynch, on a charge of having stolen a sum of money from a fellow blackleg, which he had lost the night before in playing poker. This fraternity have generally suffered most from the Lynch Law.

A Steamer Ashore.—The Baltimore Patriot says—"We learn that the steamer Poinsett, Commander Mayo, run ashore in St. John's (E. F.) River, on her passage from Charleston to Key Bisayne, where she was proceeding for a supply of wood, and is lying in about 12 inches water at low tide. A St. John Pilot was on board when she run ashore. It is supposed she will be gotten off without much difficulty.

Novel Picture of the Mississippi.—This fair valley, generally painted as an Eden, that could feed its hundred millions of population, has another side to the picture. Mr. Wickliffe, in the Kentucky Legislature, arguing against the great railroad projects to the Atlantic, portrayed the region as one great *charnel house and faro table*—where crime and death held their courts—while the "Father of Waters" rolled over thousands brought to untimely graves, by dissolute lives, fevers, steamboat explosions, &c.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Young Republic.—The Houston Star of the 11th ultimo, publishes the following gratifying intelligence, if true:—"A letter was received in this city yesterday afternoon, brought by the Emblem, from Col. Barnard E. Bee, dated New Orleans, July 4th, conveying to us the gratifying intelligence that General Hamilton had, before leaving the United States for Europe, negotiated a loan of $500,000, under the law authorising a loan of one million to be raised—and that Lynch Hamilton, Esq. a son of our Commissioner, would be on in the next boat from New Orleans, *with the money!"*

Doubtful! very doubtful!

The Texas government have paid an indemnity of $12,000 to our government, for two American merchant vessels, illegally seized in Texas some years since.

Unparalleled Generosity.—A black woman found a check in Baltimore, of $35,000. The owner gave her one shilling. Let his name be blazoned.

Florida Ship Building.—The new schooner, Colonel Hanson, of 150 tons, built by Mr. Wm. Lowden, a young ship-builder from New York, and owned by Capt. Timothy Wightman, was launched at Jacksonville, E Florida, the beginning of this month. She is to run as a packet to New York.

From Florida.—The plantation of Mr. Kingsley, near Lake George, was abandoned by his negroes on the 16th ult. they having been compelled to fly from the Indians. The Indians told the negroes that they could leave the plantation, and they would gather the crop. This is the way the Seminoles probably interpret their treaty with Gen. McComb.

The Florida Indians.—According to a story told by an Indian negro, who has been lately captured and taken into Fort Andrew, it seems that the war is not ended. He says there are three parties, consisting in number of from 50 to 200 Indians, who, as soon as they had gathered their crops of corn, intended to commence hostilities more fiercely than ever.

The Mint.—While the expenses of the Branch Mint at New Orleans were $52,000, it coined $40,242. This is precisely what might have been expected from branch mints, and we hope that Congress will abolish them. One mint is sufficient for the whole coinage; and the expense of transporting bullion from New Orleans or the gold region to Philadelphia, would be far less than the expenses of branch mints. These establishments were political jobs, and therefore, like many other things, show how our country is sacrificed to politicians.

Fatal Affray at Natchitoches.—A difficulty occurred at Natchitoches, a short time since, between a son of Gen. Gaiennie and a young man, a clerk for a Mr. Norma. A challenge passed, but Gaiennie refused to fight except at the plantation of his father, to which the clerk objected, and the duel was dropped. Gaiennie, it seems owed Norma an account, and was soon after requested to call and settle it. When he called, Norma threw in his face, as he entered, a tumbler of ground cayenne pepper, which had apparently been provided for the occasion, and told his clerk "to shoot." He fired immediately, and the young man fell dead. Both Norma and the clerk were soon arrested.

Effects of Education on Aborigines.—The murder of the Cherokee chieftain (father of John Ridge,) and also Elias Boudinot, an accomplished, educated, native Cherokee, whose loss to literature is deeply to be regretted—are fully confirmed. Ten or twelve others of the Ridge party were also killed in this *melee,* instituted by the rival chief, Ross. All of these principals, we believe, were liberally educated! So much for civilisation on aborigines!

From Florida.—A letter from East Florida states, as we learn from the Tallahassee Floridian, that Sam Jones had come in at Fort Lauderdale with 300 warriors and gone into the district of country assigned them in Gen. Macomb's treaty. It is stated, however, that he considers he has a fee simple title to the country and will not remove west. The express who brought the letter, stated that Sam Jones says his is the only tribe that will make peace—and that there are yet many hostile warriors in the country. If so there is little prospect of war being closed.

In confirmation of the above, a gentleman who resides on the Ocilla frontier, and who is well acquainted with the country, having acted for a long time as guide to the troops, states that there are more Indian signs west of the Ocilla, at present, than he has seen at any time during the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"One of the Dukedoms of Germany, containing an area of about ten square miles, is held by the second son of the late Duke. The eldest son and heir is a farmer in Warren county, Mississippi, and refuses to leave his farm for a ducal crown with ten square miles full of subjects to maintain its dignity."

The man is right and shows his good sense.—*Ed. Cinc Evening Post.*

Births at Sea.—On the 4th of July, when the ship Robert Pulsford, Capt. John Prince, lately arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool, was in lat. 36° long. 72° the wife of Mr. Lewis Lewis, one of the passengers, was safely delivered of three fine daughters. They were severally named Columbia, Oceana and Victoria. The mother and children are doing well.

Troublesome Companions.—Those "hope-I-don't-intrude" gentry, yclept bed-bugs, are usually abundant about this season of the year, as, it is said, the female lays her eggs in the months of March, May, *July,* and September. The necessity of keeping a good look out for them may be known from the fact that each female produces 200 per annum, enough, in all conscience, to secure, on their behalf, the most marked attention.

Receiving Ships for Naval Apprentices.—About 500 boys are on board these vessels, moored at Norfolk, New York and Boston; and are receiving an excellent education, according to the law of Congress. It is judiciously recommended to the Navy Department that practical lessons on navigation be also afforded the pupils by cruises in small vessels, schooners, brigs, &c along the coast, and that the receiving vessels be of such light rig, as in the Hudson frigate, at the New York Navy Yard, as will be adapted to the strength of boys.

Navy service.—There are now in the Navy one hundred and twenty-seven Lieutenants, who have been twenty years and upward in service. Thirty of these entered the service twenty-seven years ago. There are also seventy-nine Passed Midshipmen, who have been in the service eleven years and upward, and are still waiting promotion.

Comfortable.—The Greenfield Gazette says that Mr. Miller, who has announced that the world is to come to an end in 1843, has since discovered a mistake in his calculation of one hundred years. He thinks he is a hundred years too early. Laplace says it will *never* end, and his authority is equal to Mr. Miller's.

Germans.—There are now in the United States 3,500,000 native born Germans; 2,500,000 descendants of Germans.

Commodore Elliot.—The Army and Navy Chronicle says:

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Elliott, has adjourned; but from the mass of testimony to be examined by the revising power, it will be some time before the opinion is made known if indeed it can be made known at all, without a call from Congress, or its being such as to require a court martial.

Upper Canada.—A special assizes for the Home District, was held at Toronto on the 22d ultimo, for the trial of the Pointe a Pelee prisoners, viz: Philip Jackson, Dingenes Mackenzie, Benjamin Warner, Isaac Moce, and John McIntyre. Two others, Samuel Woods and William Carroll, were admitted to give evidence for the Crown. The five first named were found guilty, and sentence was to be pronounced on the 25th. One other prisoner, Isaac Myers, remains for trial; but he is laboring under disease, and is not expected to recover.

The trial of these prisoners, we believe, closes up all the judicial work dependent on the piratical invasions of the province.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A letter on Tuesday thus sums up the history of life at Saratoga Springs—"There is the usual quantity here of flirtation, match-making, cap setting, male coquetry, &c. which it is in no small degree amusing to observe and follow up, by an idle, unconcerned spectator, like myself."

Two Chiefs Drowned.—Two chiefs out of a party of eighteen Indians, coming down from the lake of the two mountains to witness the Montreal races, were drowned by the upsetting of their canoe in the St. Lawrence, above La Prairie.

Vandenhoff, the Tragedian.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Evening Star states that Vandenhoff was an excellent scholar, and that he was intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and studied at Stonyhurst College. His vocation was otherwise, and he took to the stage. While resident in Liverpool, for many years, he was exceedingly respected, and the Roman Catholics used to make it a point of giving him a bumber benefit!

Virginia Springs.—The fashionable watering places in Virginia are generally well attended this season. Among the recent arrivals at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, is Madame Iturbide, ex-empress of Mexico, a resident of Baltimore for many years.

Going the Big Figure.—The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, granted thirty-nine divorce cases.

Deaths in Baltimore for the week ending July 29th, 58. A small number for a city having 100,000 inhabitants.

Emigration to Hayti.—The brig America, Kingsley, sailed 20th of July from St. John's River, East Florida, having on board nearly 100 free colored and some white passengers of that neighborhood for Hayti, who intend to settle near Port au Plate, under the patronage of Mr. Kingsley, a Florida planter.

Intercepted Correspondence.—The Houston Telegraph of the 10th, publishes the instructions of Canalizo, the Mexican commandant at Matamoros, which were found upon the person of Florez, who was captured some time since on the frontiers of Texas, on his way to meet the chiefs of the disaffected Indian tribes; and also, the "talk" of the President of Texas to the Cherokees upon the subject of their hostile attitude toward the Republic, and their attempt to form a residence within its limits.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says:—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of the Receivers of the *Mechanics' Bank of Paterson* in another column, announcing the payment of a dividend of 40 per cent. upon the claims of creditors presented to and allowed by said receivers. This dividend, with the one of 60 per cent. heretofore paid, makes the full amount of the face of the claims.

THE CROTON WATERWORKS, NEW YORK.

The Water Commissioners have issued their Seventh Annual Report, by which it appears that during the last six months ending the 1st of July, instant, 3082 men have been employed on the Croton Aqueduct, and that $715,362 have been expended on the work, making the sum total of expenditures, down to that date, $2,674,032 69. The length of the aqueduct already arched complete, is 77,587 feet, or about 14 miles and two thirds. The length of the side wall ready to receive the brick facing and arches, is 17,535 feet; 92 culverts are completed and in use, leading off the water of the several streams at which are the conduits. Their length in the aggregate is 6240 feet. Five tunnels are excavated through their whole length, which, in the aggregate, is 1197 feet. There are also laid 91,990 cubic yards of fountain wall, and 74,270 feet of protection wall. Six ventilators and waste weirs are completed, and seven in progress. They are built of marble, or a light colored stone, from 14 to 20 feet in height, rising up in the form of a pyramid, and will indicate to strangers the line of the acqueduct, while they serve as vents, through which the collected air may discharge itself. Besides all this, a vast amount of preparatory work has been done, such as excavation of rock and earth, quarrying stone, throwing up embankments, &c. &c. The Commissioners compute that the act of the Legislature directing that the aqueduct shall be brought across the Harlem river, by a high bridge, will retard the completion of the work from two to three years, and add to its expenses a million and a half of dollars.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MURDER AND RIOT.

There was a regular fight at Mr. John McFarland's shanty, near the Croton water works, on Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock. It appears that the persons engaged in it had been drinking together, when an altercation took place between Mr. and Mrs. McElroy, Francis Hops, Charles Curran, and Daniel Heffern, in which the latter was stabbed in the abdomen, and died in a short time. Mr. McFarland, the keeper of the premises, was stabbed in the thigh. There was considerable testimony before the coroner, but none decisive showing by whom the stabbing was perpetrated—John McDonough, a cook, and Mr. McFarland, being alike suspected.—The sister of the deceased, Mrs. McElroy, had struck McDonough several times, and called on her brother to assist her, but in the melee, it was difficult to tell who stabbed Heffern.

The house of Mr. Francis Blany, contractor, was attacked in the night by some half a dozen persons, armed with guns and pistols, who entered the room where his wife and children were lying, and threatened death to the first one who stirred. They pretended to be in search of McDonough. They did not find him, however, and he is still at large. The coroner has held six of the rioters to bail as witnesses in the matter.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

INDIANS ON THE FRONTIER.

An occurrence took place near Fort Winnebago, in the Wisconsin Territory, a short time since, which was near involving two powerful tribes in an exterminating warfare, and will serve to illustrate some points in the Indian character.

The lands of the Menominees adjoin those of the Winnebagoes, and these tribes have for years also lived not only in peace, but in bonds of friendship and intimacy with each other. It happened early in May last, that a Menominee, in a drunken frolic, stabbed a Winnebago—and what was considered extraordinary, was suffered to remain for some hours afterward in the Winnebago camp—and departed without molestation. In the course of a week or two after this transaction, Yellow Thunder, a Winnebago chief of a warlike character, called at Fort Winnebago, and in an interview with Major W. V. Cobbs, who commanded that post, narrated the occurrence, and stated that he had been selected by his people to avenge the murder. He had accordingly taken with him a band of warriors, and it was his intention to carry death and desolation into the Menominee country. His plans appeared to be formed with judgment and skill. The Menominees at that time resided in several villages at some distance from each other—and the design of Yellow Thunder was to fall upon the unsuspecting Menominees in each village successively, cut them off in detail, and thus exterminate this powerful and warlike tribe.

Major Cobbs, who, by long and familiar intercourse with the Indians, was well acquainted with their character took prompt and decided, yet prudent measures for preventing this sanguinary design of Yellow Thunder from being carried into effect. He had a long talk with him—attempted to show him not only the impropriety and injustice of such a proceeding, but its impolicy—and expatiated on the evil consequences to his people which would result from open hostilities with the whites, which must inevitably be the case, provided his intentions were carried into effect. At length he so far prevailed upon Yellow Thunder, as to induce him to postpone the execution of his projects of revenge, until attempts to settle it by other means had failed. He immediately sent an express to the head chief of the Menominees, who was then sixty miles off, informing him of the occurrence, and requesting his presence immediately at the Fort. And in a few days, the Menominee chief appeared at Fort Winnebago, attended by sixty-five of the chiefs and principal warriors of his nation, completely armed—and encamped near the Winnebagoes, under the guns of the Fort.

Major Cobbs assured both parties, that if either band commenced hostilities, he should open his batteries upon the aggressor without ceremony—and set himself to work in good earnest to heal the difficulties between them. He was at that time suffering from severe indisposition, but he was so fully aware of the importance of adopting prompt and decided measures, if he would prevent a sanguinary war, that he caused himself to be carried to the place of Council, between the two encampments where he conferred with the Chiefs, sometimes with one, sometimes with both together, for several days—using all his powers to induce the tribes to bury the tomahawk.

The Chief of the Winnebagoes was at the outset furious for war, and would not patiently listen to any proposals for peace. One of the warriors of his tribe had been basely murdered—and a dreadful vengeance must follow. On the other hand, the chief of the Menominees, was from the commencement anxious for a continuance of peace. He regretted the unhappy circumstance which had excited the angry and revengeful feelings of the Winnebagoes—but was unwilling to surrender the offender, (his nephew,) to the vengeance of his foes. He said that if the Winnebagoes had killed him on the spot, when he had perpetrated the crime of which he was accused, they would have acted right, and in accordance with Indian customs—and he would not have complained—but after suffering such an opportunity for immediate revenge to escape, they had no right to insist upon having the offender placed in their hands. For the sake of peace, however, he was willing to make some valuable presents to the Winnebagoes, which he hoped would have the effect of disarming them of their resentment.

It was with much difficulty that Major Cobbs could get the Winnebagoes to listen to any overtures of a compromise of this kind. But it happened for unately that a case of a similar kind had occurred a few years before. Life had been taken in a drunken affray, and the offended tribe had been induced to forego their revenge, by a rich display of valuable presents. This precedent was urged with much force by the commanding officer of the Fort—and the time was appointed when the final determination of the parties was to be made known.

The Major was carried in his chair to the place of meeting. The Winnebago Chiefs were on one side of him, and the Menominees on the other. He made them an harangue, in which he repeated all his arguments in favor of a peaceable termination of their difficulties; and he strongly urged upon Yellow Thunder to accept the conditions offered by the Menominees. While he was speaking, the wife of the Winnebago who had been killed, was sitting in front of the warriors, weeping bitterly, and sobbing as if overwhelmed with a dreadful calamity. When the Major had finished his remarks, the chief of the Menominees arose, and made a speech, in which he deeply regretted the difficulty which had taken place, and avowed his sincere desire for peace—and concluded by ordering presents consisting of wampum, furs, &c. to be brought forward, to the value of two or three hundred dollars—which he offered to the Winnebagoes as a peace offering.

A silence now ensued for a few moments, when the desolate widow arose from her recumbent posture—and with a firm step walked up to the warrior who had killed her husband, and who was standing near the principal Chief—with a forgiving smile, she tendered him her hand, which he took and shook heartily—at the same instant the head Chiefs advanced toward each other, and shook hands—and the whole body of the Winnebagoes and Menominees mingled with each other, renewing their former familiar intercourse, and exchanging congratulations on the peaceful termination of an affair, which at one time threatened the most sanguinary results. The pipe of peace was then smoked—and the tomahawk was buried with the usual ceremony. The commanding officer of the post then retired within the fort, much pleased with the successful results of his attempts at pacification.—*Bost. Mer. Journal.*

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The President of this Institution, Col. Fritz, has furnished us with a statement of its affairs, which represents it in a much more favorable condition than current reports, and which is well fitted to remove the apprehensions of its depositors. The following is the substance of his statement:—

The capital of the Institution is $290,000, of which $196,000 have been paid. The notes receivable, or notes due to the institution or its certificates, issued as loans are $180,000. The collateral securities received for certificates, are $300,000.—The certificates in circulation are $200,000, and its special deposites $90,000. The whole amount of certificates issued was $300,000, of which $100,000 have been paid, and the collateral securities of which are forfeited to the institution; and these, with the other $200,000 of collateral securities, are a fund amply sufficient for paying the remaining $200,000 of certificates.

The account may be stated thus: *Liabilities,* deposits, $90,000; Certificates out, $200,000; total $290,000. *Assets.*—Notes receivable $180,000; Collateral securities, $300,000; total $480,000. Balance in favor of the Institution, $190,000.

But it may be said that a portion of the notes receivable and collateral securities will be lost.—Yet $100,000 of them must be lost before a dollar of the special deposits is unsafe, and this loss is not at all probable. The report in circulation, by producing a *run,* rendered a suspension necessary; but arrangements will be made, in the course of this week, for paying every demand.—*World.*

Philadelphia is certainly, in appearance the most wealthy and improving city in the Union. It is well built, and ornamented with magnificent public edifices of white marble; indeed, there is a great show of this material throughout the whole town, all the flights of the steps to the doors, door lintels and window-sills, being very generally composed of this material. The exterior of the houses, as well as the side pavements, are kept remarkably clean; and there is no intermixture of commerce, as there is at New York, the bustle of business being confined to the Quays, and one or two streets adjoining the river side.

The first idea that strikes you when you arrive at Philadelphia, is that it is Sunday: every thing is so quiet, and there are so few people stirring; but by the time you have paraded half a dozen streets, you come to the conclusion that it is Saturday, as that day is, generally speaking, a washing day. Philadelphia is so admirably supplied with water from the Schuylkill water-works, that every house has it laid on from the attic to the basement, and all day long they wash windows, doors, marble steps and pavements in front of the houses. Indeed, they have so much water, that they can afford to be liberal to passers by. One minute you have a shower bath from a negress, who is throwing water at the windows on the first floor; and the next you have to hop over a stream across the pavement, occasioned by some negro, who, rather than go for a broom to sweep away any small portion of dust collected before his master's door, brings out the leather hose, attached to the hydrants, as they term them here, and fizzes away with it till the stream has forced the dust into the gutter.

Of course, fire has no chance in this city. Indeed, the two elements appear to have arranged that matter between them. Fire has the ascendency in New York, while water reigns in Philadelphia. If a fire does break out here, the housekeepers have not the fear of being *burnt* to death before them, for the water is poured on in such torrents, that the furniture is washed out of the windows, and all they have to look for, is to escape from being drowned.

Among the passengers in the *British Queen* steam ship, are Col. Webb, of the Courier, Lieut. Col Mudge, of the British Army, and Mr Featherstonaugh, which two last gentlemen are sent out by the British Government to make a survey of the Disputed Maine Boundary, for the use of the Government. Also, came passenger, Mr. James Smith, American by birth, though a resident of England. He is one of the proprietors of the Queen, and among the earliest advocates of Atlantic Steam Navigation. *Mr. Conrad,* the enterprising gentleman who is now building for the British Government *four* splendid steam ships, each larger than the Great Western, to run as small packets to Boston and Halifax, and our worthy fellow-citizen, Peter Harmony, Esq. also among the passengers.

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

			price sold for.	par.
80	shares	United States Bank,	113	100
6	do.	Kensington Bank,	53	53
59	do.	[illegible] Bank,	41½a42	50
177	do.	Girard Bank,	45½a46½	50
10	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	103	100
77	do.	S[illegible] Bank,	40a42½	50
115	do.	Kentucky Bank,	77½a79	100
21	do.	Mer.& Man. Bank Pitts.	54	50
29	do.	Louisville Bank,	85	100
330	do.	Com. & R. R. do. Vicks.	33½a10	100
14	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	98	100
50	do.	N. O. Gas Bank,	15	30
77	do.	Phil. Wil. & Balt. R.R.	46a46½	50
347	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	112a114	100
10	do.	Southern Loan,	12	25
2	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	80½	50
3	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	110	50

"Nothing appears to me so absurd as placing our happiness in the opinion others entertain of our enjoyments, as in our ownership of them. The fear of being thought vulgar, is the moral hydrophobia of the day; our weakness cost us a thousand times more regret and shame than our faults."

ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1839.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Saturday,	4 54	7 9	8 53	
4 Sunday,	4 55	7 8	9 49	D. H. M.
5 Monday,	5 0	7 6	10 54	
6 Tuesday,	5 1	6 59	11 52	Last 2 4 45
7 Wednesday,	5 2	6 58	0 30	New 9 4 19
8 Thursday,	5 3	6 57	1 21	First 17 3 37
9 Friday,	5 4	6 56	2 11	Full 24 4 37
10 Saturday,	5 5	6 55	2 57	Last 31 9 47

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives at	5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western [illegible]	[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At Mr. Lawrence Fasch's Hotel in Bloomsbury, N. J. on Wednesday evening, the 17th July by Horace Smith, Mr. Wm. Heyd, U. S. A. to Miss Rosella Pinchard, both of Bedloe's Island, New York.

At Saint Paul's Church, on Thursday morning, 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Dr. Gideon Jaques, of Wilmington, Del. to Mrs. Jane M. Wickham, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. J. Gordon Maxwell, Mr. George Fitch Allen, to Miss F. Vanderslice, all of Philadelphia.

In Lancaster, on Thursday, 25th ult. by the Rev. J. T. Marshall Davis, Edward S. Sayers, to Jane Hughes, both of this city.

In this city, on Monday morning, by the Rev. Dr. McDowell, Wm. H. Brown, to Miss Martha D. Bowman, all of Natchez, Miss.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. R. Gerry, Mr. Geo. W. Fenimore, to Miss Mary Reeves.

On the evening of the 13th June, by the Rev. John L. Grant, Wm. H. Evans, to Sarah Ann Allmensinger, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, July 18th, by I. Roach, Esq. Mayor, Wm. E. Hewitt, Esq. of the N. Liberties, to Miss Christiana R. Sutton, of Kensington.

On Thursday, 25th ult. by the Rev. James L. Dinwiddie, James P. Bruner, to Margaret C. daughter of the late Henry Nagler, Esq. all of this city.

In Danville, Pa. on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Holiday, Mr. David H. Tuttle, Merchant of Elmira, N. Y. to Miss Sarah Jane McQuhae, of the former place.

Copartnership formed in a Counting Room.—At Raleigh, N. C. July 4, in the Counting Room of Messrs. Brown & Snow, Mr. Sylvester Edwards, Miss M. Rhodes.

DEATHS.

On Friday, 26th ult. after a lingering illness, Mr Thomas Martin, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 3d of May last, on board the steamer Antelope, on her way up the Missouri river, of cramp colic, Mr. John C. Bienneman, baker, late of Philadelphia, in the 38th year of his age.

At Havana, on the 9th ult. Geo. Kane Julius, son of Theodore and Catherine Julius, of this city, aged 6 years and 21 days.

In Trenton, on the 18th ult. Philip Slack, aged 50 years.

On Saturday evening, 27th ult. aged 6 years, Edmund Wilcox, son of J. E. Randall.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 23d ult. Mr. Gottlieb T. Dare.

Of whooping cough, on Tuesday morning, 30th ult. in the 3d year of her age, Sarah Cornish, daughter of Capt. Oliver Brooks.

July 29th, Robert P. son of F. A. Jennings, aged 6 years.

At Pennsylvania College, 26th ult. Edward S. Key, son of Henry St. G. Key, of St. Mary's county, Md. in the 18th year of his age. His remains were removed to the residence of his father for interment.

On the 27th ult. of consumption, Miss Maria Johnson, in the 26th year of her age, daughter of Freeman Johnson, of Nassau, New Providence.

In Edinburgh, Scotland May 18, Rev. Archibald Allison, LL.D. 81; extensively known in the literary world by his Essay on Taste, and volumes of Sermons.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Anna Maria Husbands, widow of the late Joseph Dottin Husbands, Esq. formerly residing near Cooperstown, in the State of N. York, and both natives of the Island of Barbadoes.

On Monday afternoon, 29th ult. Mr. Jas. McCarren, Jr. son of the late James McCarren, in the 28th year of his age.

In Memphis, Tenn. on the 9th ult. Daniel Saint, Jr. aged 27 years, much lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his gentlemanly deportment.

In Dauphin county, Pa on Sunday, 21st ult. Mr. Robert McClure, in the 87th year of his age.

In New Hope, Bucks county, on the 18th of July, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Samuel Moon, Sen. in the 72d year of his age.

On 4th day morning, 31st ult. in the 82d year of her age, Eleanor Jones widow of the late Samuel Jones, of Moorestown, N. J.

At Rehoboth, July 3d, widow Elizabeth Carpenter, aged 100 years, 2 months and 5 days. This venerable lady has had 10 children, 8 of whom are now living. The oldest is 78 years, and the youngest 60. The whole number of her descendants has been 158, viz: 10 children, 64 grand children, 82 great-grand children, and 2 great great grand children, nearly all now living, many of whom were at her funeral, and among them her oldest son, at the age of 78.

At Chebogue, N. S. 8th ult. Mr. Joseph Robbins aged 93, a native of Plymouth, Mass. He was father of 13 children, grandfather of 90, and great-grandfather of 99—making a total of 202 descendants.

From the New Jersey Journal.

OBITUARY.

Another officer of the Revolution gone!

The remnants of the "Heroic Age" are fast disappearing from our midst.

Died, in Philada. on Sunday morning, at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, Shepard Kollock, Esq. an officer in the standing army of the Revolution, aged 87 years.

Judge Kollock was born in Lewistown, in the State of Delaware. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was in the West Indies, engaged in lucrative business. Patriotism induced him to abandon his prospects of affluence, and to hasten home and engage in the service of his country. He was early appointed a Lieutenant in the Artillery commanded by Gen. Knox; and continued in the army till near the close of the war, when he retired and commenced the publication of the New Jersey Journal. This he did with the advice of others—it being supposed that he could in this way be more useful to the cause. Those who have perused the numbers of the Journal printed at that trying period, will bear witness to the bold and patriotic character which it sustained.

Judge K. was a practical printer, and throughout life a firm and inflexible Whig. For many years he occupied a conspicuous place in this community, and exerted much influence in the County and State. His end was peace. He welcomed death, assured that it would introduce him to the felicity of Heaven. His remains were brought to Elizabethtown for interment—from whence he removed about six years since, and the estimation in which he was held by our citizens was manifested by the numbers who at a very short notice assembled to pay the last tribute to departed worth. His partner survives, to whom he has been united more than sixty years.

☞ Agents will please endorse their letters, and Post masters frank in *full.* To constitute a *frank,* it is necessary to write the name of the Post Master in full, and the word "free" also.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

July 26, received from		*July 29, received from*	
W Jameson, U C nett	2 75	A. M. Keen,	2 00
par. 3c.—75cts. disct.		C. Stevens, Esq.	4 00
F. T. Russell,	2 00	S. Wright,	2 00
Jas Keaton, Esq.	1 00	B. Field, Esq.	2 00
J. W. Jenkins, Esq.	2 00	L. A. Gray, Esq.	2 00
E. C. Gregg, Esq.	3 00	J. R. Smith,	2 00
Nath'l Wood, Esq.	2 00	D. T. Townsend,	12 00
Edmund Hazen,	2 00	C. S. Hascall,	10 00
Harvey H. Bowen,	1 00	W. L. Moore,	5 00
John B Strong,	2 00	H. N. Gaylord,	2 00
R. W. Livingston, Esq	2 00	Leper & Henderson,	5 00
L. W Berthrong, Esq.	2 00	D. B Carson, Esq.	2 00
J. Tomkins, Esq.	2 00	*July 30.*	
W. Thompson, Esq.	3 00	J. T. Gibson,	25 00
July 27.		H. Edwards, Esq.	3 00
H. D. Howell,	5 00	J. R. Weldin,	50 00
D. Barber, Esq.	2 00	A. B. Randall,	2 00
J. Towner, Esq.	2 00	J. Livermore,	3 00
B. Taylor, Esq.	2 00	Squire Hulley, Esq.	4 00
S. L. Fosse, Esq.	2 00	*July 31.*	
D. Miner, Esq.	2 00	R. McJimsey,	5 00
A. Monro, Esq.	5 00	Justus Pember,	2 00
J. Smythe, Esq.	5 00	L. Adams, Esq.	2 00
July 29.		E. E. Bush, Esq.	2 00
J. F. Bell,	2 00	*Aug. 1.*	
V. M. Long, Esq.	6 00	C. Williams, Esq.	6 00
T. E. Creighton, Esq.	3 00	G. W. Allen, Esq.	2 00
C. A. Preston,	3 00	Ethan, Alling, Esq.	3 00

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS, remaining to our address in the Post Office:—

From Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Princeton, Mass.; Nicholasville, Ky.; Glasgow, Ky.

Temperance Notice.—The "Temperance Beneficial Association, Tyne Branch, No 10, will meet on Monday evening next, August 5th, at 8 o'clock, in the session room of the Church on Cherry street, above 10th. Persons desirous of joining the Association are respectfully invited to attend.

J. W. [illegible] MACALLISTER, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ADAM WISNER, formerly of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, who was in the Revolutionary War as a minute man, under General Potter, and Col. James Murray, and whose papers have all been destroyed by the burning of his house, in which his all was consumed, wishes to know if there are now living any witnesses to his having been in that war, as without such witnesses he cannot obtain a pension to which he is justly entitled, and which he is very anxious to obtain, in consequence of poverty brought upon him by unpropitious providences. Should this meet the eye of any individual who can testify to these facts, respecting his revolutionary services, which the law requires, in order for him to obtain a pension, they would confer a favor upon an afflicted old revolutionary soldier, by communicating the fact, stating the name and residence of such witness, to the Rev. Oren Brown, or Deacon Abraham Harrison, of East Groveland, Livingston County, State of New York.

Publishers of weekly journals in the United States, are requested, for the sake of humanity, to give the above a few insertions in their papers.

au 3—1t OREN BROWN

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

A WOMAN to do the work and to take charge of a cookery, in the neighborhood of the city. Previous acquaintance with the business is not essential. Apply at this office. au 3—1t

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

TO the PRINTING BUSINESS. A lad of 14 to 15 years of age, from the country, or one who has been at the business would be preferred. He must be of good moral character and respectable connexions. Apply at the office of the Evening Post and News, No. 26 Carter's Alley. jy 27—tf

THE CASKET

AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FOR AUGUST, 1839.

(Being the 2d No. of an entire New Series) is now ready for delivery.

Embellished with a superb steel engraving of CAPE COMORIN.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

Cape Comorin. A Leaf from a Journal. The Last Child, by Miss E. H. Stockton. Cruising in the Last War, No. 2. Reading the Gazette. Mine Own, by Catharine H. Waterman. Genius, by Rev. G. W. Bethune, D.D. The First Man, by T. H. S. Thayer. To Isadora, by Thomas Dunn English, M.D. Scraps from an Unpublished Work, No. 1, by Thomas Dunn English, M.D. Methinks I Hear Thee Now, by R. F. Chapman. The Broken Hearted Bride. A Fragment. The Sure Love and Recoil; or The Real and Ideal. The Bowyer's Daughter. Translated from the German. Song. The Gregian Daughter. Set to Music for the Piano. Poetry, by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq. Composed by Joseph Philip Knight. The Victim. Review of New Books.

TO AGENTS.

☞ Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the Publishers will be allowed twenty per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work.

☞ Agents are requested to settle their accounts semi-annually. The publishers are convinced, that to succeed in the satisfactory prosecution of a work, much depends upon the punctual remittance of some dues on subscriptions; they therefore respectfully solicit a uniform compliance with this request.

Notes of solvent banks of a less denomination than five dollars, will be received in payment for subscriptions.

☞ All communications are invited to add the Agents.

Address, post paid: G. R. GRAHAM & CO.

26 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR MULTICAULIS.

THE subscriber offers for sale about twelve thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees which he believes are not exceeded by any in the market, many of which measure five feet from the ground. To persons wishing to engage in the silk culture, it presents an opportunity of supplying themselves with a choice article; they are not of the hot house culture, and consequently hardy. They may be seen growing at Goat Island, New Jersey.—Also, 800 of the White Italian Trees, two years old.

jy 27—6t SAMUEL NEWKIRK.

MULTICAULIS TREES.

20,000 genuine Multicaulis Trees are offered for sale, deliverable in November next. They will be sold at moderate prices on good terms. The rapidly extending Silk business, which has proved so profitable and well adapted to our climate, with the aids Bounty given for its encouragement by several of the States, ought to induce farmers to embrace the earliest opportunity of getting into a business that cannot be overdone. From the immense quantities of grain grown the present year, large prices for it cannot be expected, and a consequent diminution of profit must be realized; but the culture of silk offers as large and as certain profits as can be expected to be derived from any agricultural pursuit for many years to come.

Letters, post paid, addressed to the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 26 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. jy 6—tf

TURNIP SEEDS.

THE subscribers offer for sale at their Seed Store, No. 97 Chesnut street, above Third, Ruta Baga and other Turnip Seeds of first quality; of the utility of Ruta Baga there is no doubt as a cattle food producing [illegible] surpassed by the French Sugar beet, and Mangel Wurtzel, of which, of extra quality, also for sale.

A general assortment of *warranted Garden Seeds,* of undoubted purity and freshness. Bulbous Roots in season, superb Double Dahlias, &c. The subscribers also offer a great variety of

WORKS ON AGRICULTURE, GARDENING, &c.

Among which are *McMahon's American Gardening Calendar,* new edition; Bridgeman's Gardeners Assistant, Florists Guide, Flower Garden Companion; Bleubray on Poultry; Sweet's Botanical Cultivation &c &c. with a variety of Silk publications, by the most approved authors. Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms, and with the most utmost expedition.

HIRST & DREER.

jn 15—tf Seedsmen and Florists.

THE SUNFLOWER LEAF

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO.

IT has long been well known that the Sunflower (Helianthus) is profitable to the cultivator, the seed producing an oil equal if not superior to olive oil, for the table or druggist, and finds a ready sale in market at a greater price than the flaxseed oil; but the medicinal virtues of the leaf—like many other discoveries that minister to the comfort of man, was entirely accidental—an individual laboring under an Asthmatic complaint, made use of the leaf in the way of smoking, having prepared the leaf and made into segars like those made from tobacco, from the use of which he received instantaneous relief, and in every case of coughs, colds, or oppression of the chest, where the segars made of the Sunflower leaf have been used they have given relief.

In Botany, the medicinal virtues of the leaf as a pectoral, and expectorant are well established. Its healing qualities to the breast and lungs, contrast strongly with those of tobacco, which possess none of those properties; but on the contrary is harsh, acid, bitter, and [illegible]; and when used in the way of smoking, always proves more or less injurious to those who use it, and more especially in consumptive habits. Hence the Patentees of the Sunflower and Rhubarb Segars, flatter themselves that if they can succeed in introducing a substitute for tobacco, a pleasant plant, whose action upon the human system is destructive, for one which is mild and soothing—and possessing medical properties of a high order, they will confer a benefit not only to habitual smokers who are suffering from the practice of an inveterate habit, but upon invalids who may be induced to give the Sunflower Segar a trial. The Sunflower is a plant of vigorous growth, and may be cultivated to advantage in [illegible] of the Southern States for the oil alone; but when the value of the leaf shall be added to the oil there is little doubt that in a short time the culture of the Sunflower will be found quite as profitable as the cotton crops of the South; and much more so than tobacco—for being a more certain crop—and suited to almost every variety of soil and climate, the planter will find it his interest to invest his capital and labor in the culture of a plant that will in a short time supercede the use of tobacco in the way of smoking.

The subscribers, Patentees of the Sunflower and Rhubarb Segars, hold a number of original certificates, amongst which are the following:

I do hereby certify that through inclemency of the weather, my throat had become so hoarse that I could not make myself understood, after having smoked one of the Sunflower Segars, in thirty minutes I could converse with ease. GEORGE ROLLISSON.

Witness present,

NATHANIEL HAMILTON,

Hinkletown, Lancaster County, Pa.

The following are names to similar certificates: Dr. Winters, David S. Groff, John Lutz, Allen Yost, Daniel Hahn, John Johns, Samuel Stauffer, Adam Wolf, Capt. Samuel D. Miller, Henry Stautenberger.

The subscribers have now on hand a small lot of Segars from their last year's stock, and have a considerable crop under their immediate cultivation, which with other arrangements they will be enabled to meet all orders received after the first of December next. In distributing the above Segars, they ask the influence of a liberal public, which is always ready when agriculture and reform are the motto; by that time they will be enabled to furnish their friends and the public with a superior quality of segars.

All letters, orders for samples at present, or correspondence to contract for a right of making in any state or portion of the Union, (not yet contracted for) when post paid, and directed to the subscribers, Marietta, Pennsylvania, will receive proper attention.

GROFF & GOODMAN.

N. B. Country editors, inserting the above three times, and sending one copy to the subscribers, will be entitled to one box of segars. jy 20—1t

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the HAIR nothing has been found equal to ALBERT'S OLEAGINOUS HAIR TONIC. It seldom fails to restore the hair to health and beauty.—Many who were bald three months ago, can now exhibit luxuriant heads of hair.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1839.

Dr Jayne,—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of *Albert's Oleaginous Hair Tonic* sold by you. My hair had been falling off two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends who all speak well of it. If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much if any benefit.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. FITCH, No 176 Chesnut street.

From the Rev. C. C. Park, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Haddonfield, N. J.

HADDONFIELD, N. J. Feb. 18, 1839.

Dr. D. Jayne.—Sir—I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Albert's Hair Tonic, which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin. But for two or three years past it had so fallen out that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness by combing the hair on the sides over it. But now after using about half a bottle of the "Tonic," I have as luxuriant growth of hair as I ever had. C. C. PARK.

The Rev. Leonard Fletcher, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Great Valley, Pa. who had been more or less bald for many years, used three bottles of the Hair Tonic, and has now a fine growth of new hair over all that part of his head where he was before bald, writes—"My hair is growing finely, I assure you."

L. FLETCHER.

West Chester, Pa. March 3d, 1839.

It may be had wholesale and retail of Dr. D. Jayne, General Agent, No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. Price $1. jy 6—3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE large and spacious Five Story Building, No 26 CARTER'S ALLEY, in which the Saturday Evening Post is printed at present, is now offered FOR SALE, on advantageous TERMS. It is situated in the CENTRE OF BUSINESS, within a stone's throw of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Dock and Third streets. It could easily be adapted to a Manufactory or Tavern.

The Building is about THIRTY FIVE feet front, by FORTY feet deep—the walls are strongly built—a STEAM ENGINE is in the cellar, which would be sold with the building, if required.

Capitalists and Manufacturers are invited to look at it as a valuable investment.

For particulars, apply at this office. jy 6—tf

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the handsome and improving town of NEW BRIGHTON situated on the Falls of Beaver River, in Beaver County, Pa. The immense water power, the coal, iron, &c. in the immediate neighborhood, will necessarily soon make this place a great manufacturing mart, while the communication by Canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, which will certainly be completed the ensuing winter, will make it a considerable place of commercial business immediately.

Building lots may now be obtained very cheap, which will not probably be the case after the present year.—

Also for sale TWO FARMS situated near the Beaver River, about a dozen miles above New Brighton—one of them contains 140 acres and will be sold at eighteen dollars per acre; the other contains 200 acres, and is offered at twelve dollars per acre. Abundance of coal, lime stone, &c. are found on the premises. Apply to E. B. Chamberlin, Esq. in New Brighton Beaver City, Pa. or to S. C. Atkinson, office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia. jy 6—tf

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

[illegible]

WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.

[illegible] JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE [illegible]

CHOLERA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT

[illegible]

THE INDIAN'S PANACEA.

[illegible]

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

[illegible]

SILVER PLATE, SPOON AND FORK MANUFACTORY.

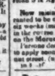
South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

[illegible]

SILK REELING.

[illegible]

MORUS MULTICAULIS



[illegible]

SILK AGENCY.

Burlington, New Jersey.

[illegible]

June 26, 1839.

LECTURES ON WINES.

"When my book is, by the permission of the Holy Office, put forth to the world, I shall have my reward for all I have suffered. Once, indeed, as ungraciously thou dost remind me, I did indulge in drink; but good hath come out of evil. My attention was thereby drawn to the vice in others; and my hand hath been, by practice, enabled to promote the study in which I am now engaged. I have of late drunk only for edification. I can tell the flavor of the rum in common wine; well may it blush, to urge the unhappy drunkard to excess; I can tell, too, when the flower of the vine hath been steeped in the juice, after the manner of the Egyptians." The Padre's head was now lolling from side to side, and his visible orbs rolled in time to its measured movement, as the goggle-eyes in a face attached to a Dutch clock-work with the pendulum—"I can detect the orris-root in the wine of the French—dost think I cannot?—[hiccup]. I know the wine of Shiraz and Syracuse, and Rhenish and Moselle; and I know when they don't give me the right stuff for my money [hiccup]. *Let me catch that vile Pinto of Lisbon selling me small wine doctored with the flavor of Johannisberg, and calling it by that holy name* [hiccup]. I will have him before the Inquisition [hiccup]. I will explain to the right reverend fathers how alcohol, combining itself with the attractive fruity matter, loses its fiery properties, and is a wholesome drink—taken in quantities not less than a quart. Nicolao—[hiccup]—not less than a quart—[hiccup]. Help thyself!" Here the Padre had arrived at that unhappy condition when he could no longer help himself.—*Lieut. John's Legend and Romance.*

CIGAR MANUFACTURE.

The manufactory of Malaga employs 700 persons (women and children) in making cigars. A good pair of hands at the work may furnish three hundred a day; but (as the children cannot make half that number) taking the average at two hundred, gives a daily supply of 140,000. The manufactory of Seville employs 1000 men and 1600 women. These 2600 persons may be calculated as furnishing, on an average, 250 each per diem; or, altogether, 650,000. Add to this number the 140,000 made at Malaga, and we have 790,000 as the "total of the whole" manufactured daily in Spain. The persons employed in the manufacture of cigars are paid at the rate of one real vellon for fifty, which enables even a first rate maker to earn but fifteen pence a day. The best cigars are made entirely of Havana tobacco, and are sold at the factory at the rate of thirty real vellons a hundred, or about three farthings English each. The second quality, composed of mixed tobacco, (that is, the interior of Havana leaf, and the outside of Virginia,) cost eighteen real vellons per hundred, or something under a halfpenny each. It may be seen, from this statement of the cost of cigars of the royal manufactory, that smuggling cannot but prosper; since at the Havana the very best cigars are sold for twelve dollars a thousand, (or a trifle above a half-penny each,) while those of inferior ...

[illegible]

N. DODGE, A. M. Principal.

For references, circular, &c. enquire of H. Perkins, Bookseller, Philadelphia, or to Rev. W. Proberne, Bladen county, N. C.; Dr. H. Johns, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. W. Preston, Savannah, Georgia.

COLT'S PATENT.

THE PATENT ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sole Manufacturers of COLT'S Patent Repeating Rifles, Pistols and other Fire Arms have reduced the Prices of Arms about thirty per cent. They have been induced to make this change in consequence of the repeated attempts to interfere with their patent, by the manufactory of Repeating Arms of inferior description, which are sold as if made upon the model of Arms manufactured by this company. The Company are determined to prosecute any infringement, so as to prevent all deception and all interference with their Patent.

As to the excellence of these Arms, they have certificates and testimonials from every quarter of the country, from Boards of Officers of the Army, Examining Committees appointed by Scientific Institutions, from practical Gunsmiths and from Gentlemen Travellers, Sportsmen, and others, and they aver with confidence that they are superior to all other arms for Sporting, Attack and Defence. The rapidity of fire, and the accuracy and safety with which they perform, exceed the belief of those who have not actually used them. With one of these Rifles or Pistols (the weight and size of which does not exceed the ordinary pistol or rifle) the bearer is able to fire in rapid succession, from ten to sixteen charges, while at the same time he may suspend the firing at the end of each discharge, and all the charges can be reloaded in less time than the ordinary single charge arms.

The perfection to which the company have brought their works, enables them to manufacture the most beautiful, and highly finished arms ever got up in the United States, and, as they believe equal to any thing brought from Europe. And they sell their arms at prices less than they can be furnished elsewhere, wholly independent of any patent right protection.

The Company will keep on hand Cap Primers, Bullet Moulds, Ammunition, Flasks and all other equipments required by Sportsmen, Travellers and others using their arms. Their Patent Cap Primer should be owned by every one who uses a gun, rifle, or pistol.

They have now on hand a repeating shot gun, as a model, for which orders will be received, to be delivered as soon as manufactured.

They would call the attention of the Agents of foreign Governments to their Arms, they have already been tested in actual service, and soldiers very readily acquire ...

LIFE AND HEALTH.

PERSONS whose nerves have been injured by Calomel, or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges or cutaneous eruptions, intemperate habits, or other causes which tend to ruin and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort, in EVANS'S CHAMOMILE PILLS. Those afflicted with Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Palsy, Serious Apoplexy, and organic affections of the Heart, Kidneys, Vomiting, pains in the side, breast, limbs, head, stomach or back, will find themselves immediately relieved, by using

EVANS'S CHAMOMILE and APERIENT PILLS.

Dr. EVANS does not pretend to say that his medicine will cure all diseases that flesh and blood are heir to; but he does say that in all Debilitated and Impaired Constitutions—in Nervous diseases of all kinds, particularly of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and in incipient Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver, they will cure. That dreadful disease, CONSUMPTION, might have been checked in its commencement, and disappointed of its prey all over the land, if the first symptoms of Nervous Debility had been counteracted by the CHAMOMILE FLOWER, chemically prepared; together with many other diseases, where other remedies have proved fatal.

How many persons do we daily find tortured with that dreadful disease, SICK HEADACHE, if they would only make trial of this invaluable medicine, they would perceive that life is a pleasure and not a source of misery and wretchedness. In conclusion I would warn nervous persons against the abstraction of BLOOD either by leeches, cupping, or the employment of the lancet. Drastic purgatives in delicate habits are alike equally improper. These are practices too often resorted to in such cases, but they seldom fail to prove highly injurious. Certificates of cures are daily received, which add sufficient testimony of the great efficacy of this invaluable Medicine, in relieving afflicted mankind.

OBSERVE—Dr. Wm. Evans's Chamomile and Family Aperient Pills are put up in small packs, each pack contains one vial and one box, (both pills.) The purchasers should be careful that they do not buy the wrong Medicine, as there are Pills among some druggists bearing the name of Evans's Pills, but which are not Dr. Wm. Evans's genuine Chamomile Pills—therefore, you that order Medicine, be careful that you are not deceived.—Medical Office and General Depot, is at No. 19 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, where orders for the Medicine may be directed.

DOCTOR JOHN J. MAYWEG'S

ANTI EPILEPTIC & NERVOUS BALSAM, &c.

A CERTAIN relief and effectual cure for Epilepsy or Fits, and other Nervous affections of the system no matter of how long standing.

Doctor John J. Mayweg, Practitioner of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he may be consulted at his present place of residence, No. 58 Buttonwood street, between 8th and 9th streets, south side, in the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia.

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FROM THE SHAKERS' SETTLEMENT.

SWEET Corn, Dieter very fine, Rose and Peach water, double distilled; Brooms and Sieves; all kinds of Herbs, Cheese and Bonnets, an assortment of Baskets, Reticules and Satchels, Rocking Chairs, Hobby Horses and Velocipedes, an excellent thing for children; Refrigerators on an improved plan, Plate warmers, Foot and Stomach Warmers, waiters, Britannia ware, Hardware and Cedarware, a large assortment of Toys, Filtering box, an excellent thing for cleansing the Schuylkill water, made and repaired by the subscriber, who has the greatest variety of articles in this country well worthy the attention of those that commence housekeeping, and others—where they can be had on reasonable terms, at the Wooden Ware and Variety store of

GIDEON COX,

No. 239 and 329 Market street.

Ironing Tables and Bread Cutters, on an improved plan.

SLEEPER & BROTHERS,

(Sleeper & Brother have associated with them their brothers, ISRAEL SLEEPER & EDWIN SLEEPER,)

No. 136 Market Street, Philadelphia.

EXTENSIVE

MANUFACTURERS

OF SILK, GINGHAM AND COTTON

UMBRELLAS,

PLAIN AND FANCY PARASOLS.

LEATHER STORE.

THE subscriber having this day taken his nephew, Wm. W. Hendry, into partnership, the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of *Chambers & Hendry*, at the old stand 67 Chesnut street, where will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Finished Leather*, consisting of Calf, Morocco, Lining, Sheep, Hog and Buck skins, Box, Lining, Japan and Chaise Hides, Harness, Bridle, Skirting, Band, Upper, book-binders and Sole *Leather*.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS.

R. S. Gilbert—Engraver on Wood—

No. 32 North street, below Sixth,

Between Market and Arch and Fifth and Sixth streets.

GEORGE P. SCHIVELY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 28 North Eleventh Street,

Near Arch, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the practice of Operative Dental Surgery, in all of its various branches, and insertion of Incorruptible Artificial Teeth.

For the satisfaction of those who are unacquainted with his professional qualifications, he respectfully refers to the following named distinguished Physicians:

Wm. Gibson, M. D.	J. Randolph, M. D.
W. E. Horner, M. D.	Thos. D. Mütter, M. D.
Geo. McClellan, M. D.	Isaac Hays, M. D.
Sam'l Jackson, M. D.	P. B. Goddard, M. D.
J. K. Mitchell, M. D.	R. Harris, M. D.

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